month.

skly paper by the year (with an index)
for six months
subscriptions to the Daily for less than two, to the
skly for less than four, or to the Weekly for less

COMMUNICATIONS.

OUR COUNTRY—HER HONOR AND GLORY on of the federal constitution, has our country schieved our national independence, and ry of our country since she was launched tempestuous ocean of politics; and, as was to be expected in a country so diversified nate, soil, and productions, there have expected in a country so diversified parties, differing essentially in the creatiby which the government should be red; but, as the people are the true source and all political power is derived, after they ressed their opinions through the ballotom whom all political power is derived, after they we expressed their opinions through the ballotxx-the custos conservator of the public liberty—the
inority yields with a becoming spirit to the majory. This is as it should be; and this is what has
tonished the diplomatists of Europe, who have resatedly predicted our dissolution from these causes,
though we differ in relation to our internal afirs, we are a united people when we are called upno vindicate our national honor, or to maintain
ur national rights.

to vinicate the particular of the patriotism of our people cannot be question. It is coeval with the origin of our government, of the precepts of our revolutionary fathers, which all continue to illumine the path of those who are omprehensive, American meaning, which reminds is of "our country—her honor and glory," which we will maintain at every hazard, let the consequences

I maintain at every what they may.

The constitution was adopted in a spirit of commisse and concession; and by the same means it is be preserved. It is a delegation of powers opprehensive within itself; and those power than the preserved to the power reserved to the power of the preserved to the power reserved. to preserved. It is a neignation or powers, prehensive within itself; and those pewers ich were not delegated, were reserved to the peosat the States; and, by a rigid adherence to those vers which were delegated, leaving all doubtful was to those to whom they of right belong, that nit of compromise and concession which brought on into existence, will perpetuate it in all of seatty and vigor, until the American Union shall send over this wast and magnificant continent.

such a noble superstructure.

What American can rise from the perusal of the President's message, without feelings of admiration and respect? It is worthy of his head and heart, and truly illustrative of his republican character. He speaks of the rights of his country in a bold, dignified, clear, and comprehensive manater, for which he will not only receive the gratitude of his countrymen, but of every lover of liberty throughout christendom. His views upon the Oreon question are those of his fellow-citizens, who will sustain him; his views upon our domestic policy are sound, and worthy of the serious and attentive consideration of Congress; they are not sectional, but sational in their character, which is the true spirit that should actuate the President of the United States. His views extend over the whole Union—not a portion of it—which is indicative of an enlarged mind, and a patriotic heart. He goes for "the country, her honor, and her glory;" and, when the faithful historian shall perform his duty, twenty millions of people will know "Whe is James K. Palk" The moral taught the American people duting the last presidential election is beautiful and solime. It teaches them the necessity of adhering the regularly-nominated candidates, that their practices may triumph. Without such a course, the simority would have more power in the government than the majority, which is alien to the genius of a representative government. Minorities have right, but they are secured by a written constitution. Majorities alone are responsible to the people, because they are elevated to office, clothed with ample and sufficient power to administer the government, and to the people they must look for appreciation or condemnation.

The President felt the importance of his position, and has the and historian and a contraction, and has the and historian and a contraction, and has the and historian and a contraction, and has the and historian and a contraction of his position, and has the and historian and a contraction of his positio

same and sufficient power to administer the government, and to the people they must look for approbation or condemnation.

The President felt the importance of his position, and has thrown himself upon the magnanimity of his countrymen for the success of his administration; and he will not look in vain, for he will receive a warm, generous, and liberal support from a brave and patrotic people, who love their country. In fact, by the pure American stand he had taken in favor of the "henor end glory of his country," he has fastmed the opposition; they come up to the rescas, and applead him for his patriotism and American feeling, which speaks volumes in case we should be called upon to defend the national honor.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is the most laid and clear document that, in my opinion, has ever emanated from the Treasury Department, not excepting the reports of Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Cawford. Mr. Hamilton made the best report in five of the protective policy; but Mr. Walker has marvedled the mystery which he threw around it; and to him belongs the henor of presenting, for the fix time, the subject of the tariff in such a light that the most common mind can comprehend it. The history of this gentleman is another exemplification that the most common mind can comprehend it.

say the the subject of the tariff in such a light that the most common mind can comprehend it. The listry of this gentleman is another exemplification hat the most common mind can comprehend it. The listry of this gentleman is another exemplification hat the American people love the Union in its purity. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth—whose people at wrapped up in the imaginary phantom that a Pennsylvanian by birth—whose people at wrapped up in the imaginary phantom that a practice tariff is particularly beneficial to her intersa, while he thinks differently, and discusses the subject like an American statesman.

The report of the Secretary of State, and particularly the correspondence with Mr. Pakenham, is a measument of his abilities. He speaks like an American, whose love of national honor is only equalled by the ability with which he has defended it.

We are not a sectional people; and why? Look at the present House of Representatives! You will there see the native-born sons of the Old Dominion—God bleas her!—representing other members of the tangederacy. There is the gallant and talented Bowing, from Missouri are Virginians exemply Ligon, from Maryland; and, in fact, the hole delegation from Missouri are Virginians exempled. Simms, there is the talented and fearless layer, and the gentlemanly and amiable Chapman, om Alabama; and various others whom I do not stow personally. In like manner the other old states have scattered the seeds of their talents over he new States. Vermont, for example, has given

Daily Anion.

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 18, 1845.

the accomplished Douglass to Illinois. I merely mention these facts to prove that the American people, in their aggregate capacity, love the Union, while that Union is maintained by the same spirit which brought it into existence; and, when the time shall arrive, and the necessity shall be presented, for the defence of our country's rights, those who have made large calculations upon our sectional divisions for the diamemberment of the Union, will find that the American motto is, UNION, LIBERTY, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

completion about two inches of white gravel) is present state till next spring, in the belief that in the meantime, it will become thoroughly consoil dated by use, and will thus be in a better condition to receive the last deposite of gravel, which, it is in tended, shall consist of small white silicious pebbles not larger than a musket-ball. One man (as before stated) has been retained for the purpose of attending to the general police of the street—to continually rake over the gravelled way, and to remove the larger sized pebbles as they may be brought to the surface.

larger sized pebbles as they may be brought to the surface.

I am happy to inform you that the stone pavement (some parts of which have been in active use for nearly four months) has thus far remained perfectly firm and smooth, with the exception of those small portions covering the recently laid waterpipes, which have, in some places, sunk perceptibly, and will have to be re-set in the spring.

The new culverts have answered an excellent purpose, and are quite sufficient, I believe, to discharge the heaviest rains with which we are likely to be visited. The bottom of the culvert at 6th street has been slightly injured, directly under the drop, by the fall of water. It is my intention, next year, to alter the conduit from a perpendicular fall to a chute, similar to the one at 15th street; this arrangement will, I trust, secure the bottom from further injury from the same cause.

After the pavement was laid, it was covered about two inches deep with a layer of clean sand and gravel; and it has been thought advisable not only for its present preservation, but also for its ultimate comple consolidation, that this coating should remain, (with the exception of what may be removed by the winds and rains.) until the next season.

by the winds and rains,) until the next season. The stamping action of horses' hoofs and the grinding effects of carriage wheels to which it is subjected, forces much of this material into the spaces between the spheroidal stones, and is thus calculated to produce a hard, uniform, and smooth surface, and to prevent at the same time the bad consequences which might possibly result from the frosts of the coming winter. In the mean while some inconvenience is experienced an the avenue from the fine dust, formed by the pulverization of the gravel; but this nuisance, it is to be hoped, will be abated during the coming spring.

Very respectfully, colonel,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. HUGHES,
Capt. Corps Top. Engineers.

To Col. J. J. Aszar, Chief Topographical Engineers.

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

Sia: I transmit herewith for publication a statement of the official transactions of this office for the month of November last, with a list of the letterpatent issued, with their titles, and names of the

tions, as fees
Amount of cash received for copies, &c.
Amount of cash refunded on withdrawals
Number of patents issued for improve-

A list of patents issued from the 1st to the 30th day of November, 1845, inclusive.

To David B. Rogers, of Stafford, New York, for improvement in cultivator teeth: patented 1st No-

mprovement in cultivace; vember, 1845.

To James Brown, of Newark, New Jersey, for improvement in firemens' hats: patented 1st Noimprovement in firemens' hats: patented 1st November, 1845.

To Jordon L. Mott, of the city of New York,

To Jordan L. Mott, of the city of New York, for improvement in cooking-ranges: patented 1st November, 1845.

To James P. Ross, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, for improvement in mills for cutting and grinding corn in the cob: patented 1st November, 1845.

To Thomas Mussey, of New London, Connecticut, for improvement in the mode of operating cartbodies: patented 1st November, 1845.

To Andrew Weikart, of Green Village, Ohio, for improvement in boring-machines: patented 1st May, 1845.

To John White, of Marshall, Michigan for improvement of the control of the c

provement in tanning: patented lat November, 1845.

To William Dunning, of Dunningsville, Pennsylvania, for improvement in the mode of operating brakes for carriage-wheels: patented 1st November,

Pennsylvania, for improvement in machinery for dressing staves: patented 12th Nov., 1845.
To James Biggs, of New York, for improvement in tenoning machines: patented 12th Nov., 1845.
To R. Peck and J. W. Cochran, of Attica, New

York, for improvement in cooking-stoves: patented 12th Nov., 1845.

To Henry Isham, of Montpelier, Vermont, for improvement in locks for safes, &c.: patented 12th

To Charles Thurber, of Norwich, Connecticut, or improvement in writing machines: patented 18th Nov., 1845.

"To Christopher Suydam, of Lambertsville, New

Jersey, for improvement in bee-hives: patented 18th November, 1845. To Christian V. Queen, of Peekskill, New York, for improvement in forges: patented 18th Nov.,

To John Porter, of Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania, for improvement in cooking-stoves: patented 18th Nov., 1845.

To Marroaduke Osborne, of New York, for improvement in the mode of forming hat-bodies: par

dale, England, for improvement in the mode of lay-ng roving in cans: patented in England 14th March, 1845.

845.
To R. F. Loper, of Philadelphia, Pa., for im-provement in the mode of elevating and depressing propellers of steam-vessels: patented 26th Novem-

er, 1845.
To Wm. Dripps, of Coatesville, Pa., for improvement in water-wheels: patented 26th November

Water-gauge for boilers: patented 26th November 1845.

To R. F. Loper, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in steam-engines: patented 26th November, 1845.

To Stephen R. Parkhurst, of New York, for improvement in the part of the par

provement in washing-machines: patented 26th No-rember, 1845.

To Patrick Gallagher, of Chambersburg, Pa., or improvement in plough-clevises: patented 26th November, 1845.

To Josephus Echols, of Columbus, Ga., for im-

DESIGNS PATENTED

Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Elementh street,

AVING just returned from the North, respectfully notifies the public that he has added greatly to his former assortment, and is now ready to furnish the following articles, as well as every thing else in his line, on the best terms:

10 cases French bon bons
20 do white nouga
20 do jujube paste
50 dozon fresh preserved asparagus
20 do mushroon

quarter-boxes 50 do English cheese, double Gloster

25 baskets pure oil 20 cases of fine cordials, assorted, &c. He is always ready to supply partie

C: GAUTIER will open on Monday, the 22d inst., one of the largest and most superb assortments of FANCY BOXES, for bon bons, made expressly for him in Paris.

Dec 5—3teoif

renegade Rives.

A MERICAN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND DIPLOMACY.—History of Massachusetts by Hutchinson; History of New York by Smith, 2 vols.; History of Virginia by Smith, 2 vols.; History of Virginia by Smith, 2 vols.; History of Vermont by Thompson; History of Maryland by Boyman; History of Pennsylvania by Proud, 2 vols.; History of North Carolina by Martin, 2 vols.; Wilkinson's Memoirs, 3 vols.; Sparks's Writings of Massington, 12 vols.; Sparks's Writings of Franklin, 10 vols.; Marshall's Washington in 5 vols.; Marshall's Washington in 5 vols.; Marshall's Washington in 2 vols.; Homes's American Annals, 2 vols.; Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence in 9 vols.; very scarce; Lives of John Jay, 2 vols.; Fisher Ames; Gouverneur Morris, 3 vols.; Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry; Wheaton's Life of Pinck-ney; Sparks's Life of Washington; Sparks's Life of Franklin, with the biographies of a great many other American worthies; Sparks's Diplomatic Code in 2 vols.; with every diplomatic and executive paper ever published by our government. For sale by GEORGE TEMPLEMAN, near the corner of 4; street.

Dec 12

near the corner of 4; street.

SPLENDID ÆOLICHORDS.—Just received from Boston two of those beautiful æolichords, or improved æolian pianofortes, which, for aweetness of tone, power, and variety of combinations, far surpass any instruments herefofre offered for sale in America or in Europe, where they have been so highty eulogized by Benedict, Horncastle, and Thalberg, the greatest musicians of the age. The editor of the Boston Morning Chronicle says: "These instruments have a great variety of powers. We heard one of them play the trumpet, and then the bagpipe, and then the æolian harp, and then, by a stop, it becomes a pianoforte, and by another, a simple seraphine, and by the forte pedal, a full-toned organ. For sale at the store of the subscriber, only agent for the District of Columbia, where a copy of the pianoforte journal, containing numerous testimonials of the highest character, may be obtained gratis.

Dec. 16—3taw4w ratis. Dec. 16—3taw4w

NIGHT SALES AT AUCTION.—WM. B

Dec. 15-MW&Th

instated from the National Zeitung, Washington city, Dec. 4.

The President dever whelming majority of the American its whole length, which is saying a good deal. It is long, but most excellent. Our attention is always first directed to the tone which the President of our sates and the world. Justly may the American citize be proud of such language by his chosen representative. He is no emperor, but he speaks like the chief magistrate of a great people from the pedestal of liberty, built upon truth and justice, whose canopy is high heaven—whose support the sovereign people. His language is plain, explicit, and intelligible; and, in a powerful manner, in which energy is coupled with wise moderation and a cool consciousness of right and power, expresses itself to the world. The latter will be inspired with respect by the document, which, indeed, is no longer a message to Congress alone, but, through the importance of America in John W. Davis was born in the county of Language by that no longer a message to Congress alone, but, through the importance of America in long, the most distinguished honors are object of interest and admiration in a government like curs, where the most distinguished honors are object of interest and admiration in a government like curs, where the most distinguished honors are object of interest and admiration in a government like curs, where the most distinguished honors are object of interest and admiration in a government like curs, where the most distinguished honors are object of interest and admiration in a government like curs, where the most distinguished honors are object of interest and admiration in a government like curs, where the most distinguished honors are object of interest and admiration in a government like curs, where the most distinguished honors are object of interest and admiration in a government like curs, where the most distinguished honors are object of interest and admiration in a government like curs, where the most distinguished honors are object of interest and admiration in a government like curs, where the most disti

language is plain, explicit, and intelligible; and, in a powerful manner, in which energy is coupled with wise moderation and a cool consciousness of right and power, expresses itself to the world. The latter will be inspired with respect by the document, which, indeed, is no longer a message to Congress alone, but, through the importance of America in the foreground of nations, a message to all mankind—a message of terror to the oppressors, and of gladness to the oppressed. For the rest, taken altogether, it is quieting and pacific.

Whilst we urgently recommend to our readers the perusal of the whole message, as affording in a detailed, instructive, and interesting manner, a general insight into our national affairs, we give but a short analysis of its contents on some principal

From the same, of Dec. 13.

Every paper we open is delighted with the message of Mr. Polk. Like an electric current, his words seem to have vibrated through the national sentiment, and aroused it to the most intense vitality.

We have room for but a very few extracts:

"More throughly and clearly the affairs of our federal government have not been presented by any former President than by James K. Polk in this document. We find in it no concealment of his sentiments. He treats every question with an openness which receives not only the admiration of democrats, but sains request, also feen the treatment.

Hickory' himself. On the tariff he continues to entertain the same views which he avowed before his election and in his inaugural speech. He is for a revenue tariff, with incidental protection of all branches of domestic industry. The farmer, the artisan, and the workingman generally, according to his principles, should be as well protected in their industrial pursuits as the rich capitalist, and lordly ndustrial pursuits as the rich capitalist and lordly

nly from the pen of a most highly-gifted American tatesman, animated by the warmest patriotism." [Reading (Berks county, Pa.) "Adler."

In a few words, we have only to remark that our feeling, on a reflecting perusal, was most patrioti-cally (vaterlandisch) affected. The man is an Amer-ican in spirit and word. n spirit and word.

Hamburg (Berks county. Pa.) "Schnellpost."

James K. Polk has been called by the spirited Bennett of N. York, the Napoleon of democracy; and the comparison is indeed sufficiently appropriate, as concerns his good fortune, his boldness, self-reliance, and energy. His late message has called forth but one shout of applause throughout the whole Union; and even the whig press and the leaders of the federal party who, only at the commencement of this year, asked—"Who is James K. Polk?" are dumbfounded and at a loss what to think, write, or say about the asked—"Who is James K. Polk?" are dumbfounded and at a loss what to think, write, or say about the Young Hickory. The message is written out of the soul of the greatest part of the nation, and, as an official document, cannot be excelled in perspicuity and comprehensiveness.

James K. Polk has again shown by his message that he is a man, and friend of the people; that he is a republican and democrat in the most genuine sense of the word; that it is the truest desire of his heart to see the blessings of our free institutions ex-

sense of the word; that it is the truest desire of his heart to see the blessings of our free institutions extended over the whole American continent, as far as it can be done by the means of peace and in accordance with the wishes of the nations concerned. He protests as strongly as did the noble Monroe against every attempt which European potentates might make to colonize this continent and transplant hither their feudal systems. Mr. Polk justifies, in a brilliant manner, the confidence of the American nation, which drew him forth from his retiracy, like a Solon and a Cincinnatus, and called him to the helm of state. With God and Polk, we have to fear neither England nor all the tyrants of the earth.—Baltimore "Demokrat."

JUDGE PENNYBACKER.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA. From the Balt. Republican. Judge P. is a gentleman of splendid abilities, an a democrat of the Jefferson school.

We have barely space to say that Judge Penny-backer—the noble son of the "Tenth Legion"—the sterling and tried democrat—the man who will faithfully carry out the principles of Virginia—has been elected to the Senate, as the successor of the renegade Rives.

rejoice that one so worthy has been chosen.

From the Winchester Virginian.

We congratulate the State on the prompt election
of a representative of Virginia doctrines, and Virginia interests, to the Senate of the United States.
Judge Pennybacker will never disappoint the confidence of the legislature, so justly and generously
reposed in him. He will carry into the Senate of
the Union the high qualities of statesman, displayed
at an eventful period in the House of Representatives, ripened by the long experience of an able
and laborious judge. The west particularly, as
well as the whole State, will have reason to thank
our democratic legislature for their prompt and
judicious selection, and we are sure the Tenth
Legion of democracy will justly appreciate the honor-conferred upon her favorite son."

From the Charlestown Spirit of Jefferson From the Charlestown Spirit of Jefferson.
With promptneas has the legislature of Virginia
discharged at least one of the responsible duties for
which it convened. A republican senator has been
chosen, to represent the will and wishes of the Old
Dominion. One, too, who is identified with her
principles, devotedly attached to her interests, and
whose high and lofty intellect, we cannot but believe,
will be devoted to her welfare. Of Judge Pennybedder we can add nothing to the high sulgrigum whose high and forly interiect, we cannot but observe, will be devoted to her welfare. Of Judge Pennybacker, we can add nothing to the high eulogium paid him by Mr. Denison, of Shenandoah, when presenting his name to the House of Delegates. To the people of western Virginia, Judge P. is well known, and among her many favorite sons, he stands, and has stood, at the head. In his election, the rights of the west have been maintained, and a stands, and has stood, at the head. In the ectour, the rights of the west have been maintained, and a compliment so justly due to the Tenth Legion cheerfully awarded. We doubt not his career in the Senate will fully equal the high expectation of his friends, and redound alike to his own credit, and the honor of our ancient Commonwealth.

compliment so justly due to the Tenth Legion cheerfully awarded. We doubt not his career in the Senate will fully equal the high expectation of his friends, and redound alike to his own credit, and the honor of our ancient Commonwealth.

ADVANTAGES OF RAILWAYS.—The following is a strong illustration of the wonders railways will have worked, in the event of threatened invasion. In 1806 it took a body of troops, proceeding by the Paddington canal for Liverpool, and thence by transports for Dublin, seven days to reach their destination by canal, relays of fresh horses for the boats being in readiness at all the stations. Marching to the same spot occupied a detachment only fourteen as many hours, an entire battalion being conveyed as many hours, an entire battalion being conveyed between Liverpool and London in six or seven hours, reaching headquarters in full vigor, and ready to oppose their concentrated strength to the progress of any foreign armament.—London Ex.

Polices
Rich and beautiful fioor oil-cloths, one yard wide, 62 cents
All the above goods, with a great variety of other new styles, will be sold on the most pleasing terms for cash. Citizens, strangers, and members of Congress, are respectfully invited to examine my assortment and prices before making their purchases.

Nov 25—co6tif
DUBLE-ACTION HARPS.—J. F. Baowne will be happy to attend any favors for repairs, 6c. Communications may be sent to W. Fischer's, Stationes' Hall, Penn. avenue.

J. F. BROWNE,
Maker and importer of harps, 6c., 261 Broadway, New York.

Paddington canal for Liverpool, and thence by transports for Dublin, seven days to reach their destination by canal, relays of fresh horses for the boats to be sent to will be happy to attend any favors for repairs, 6c.
Communications may be sent to W. Fischer's, Stationes' Hall, Penn. avenue.

J. F. BROWNE,
Maker and importer of harps, 6c., 261 Broadway, New York.

HON. JOHN W. DAVIS-SPEAKER.

been the well-deserved fortune of the subject of this notice—a man emphatically without fear or reproach.

John W. Davis was born in the county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and is now forty-five years of age. He studied medicine under the celebrated Dr. Foulke, of Carlisle, and graduated with great credit at the University of Maryland, in 1821, carrying with him the sincere affection of his class, and the high respect of the institution which conferred his diploma. Early in the year 1823, he emigrated to Indiana, then comparatively a wilderness, and settled in the county of Sullivan, where he now resides. By his urbanity of manner, fidelity of character, and enlightened ability in his profession, he soon commanded the esteem and regard of the people among whom his fortunes were cast, and in 1829 was chosen surrogate of the county. Two years after, he was induced to accept a seat in the State legislature, and acquired so much popularity and influence in that short period, as to be re-elected without opposition in 1832. His reputation had now spread beyond the limits of his adopted State, and attracted the attention of Gen. Jackson, then at the head of the government, who, in the summer of that year, selected him as a commissioner to negotiate treaties with the Mismi and Pottawatomie Indians. How faithfully and zealously he discharged these delicate and important duties is a matter of public history, and one to which his friends can justly point with pride and satisfaction. He returned to his seat in the legislature of Indiana, in the winter of 1832, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representative. The impartiality and ability with which he administered this office secured him the democratic momination for Congress, in 1833, when he was defeated by two votes, after having depreciated the whig majority to a mere fractional existence. At the next canvass, in 1835, he was again put forward, and triumphantly elected, against a powerful combination, and under circumstances most flattering to his personal populari

r the next canvass, in 1835, he was again put forward, and triumphantly elected, against a powerful combination, and under circumstances most flattering to his personal popularity.

In 1837, he was not a candidate for re-election, and the district relapsed into its ancient whig faith. Public opinion, however, called him forth at the succeeding contest, and the immense majority of 1,300 r manifested, in some degree, his hold upon the feelings and affections of his neighbors and constituents —those who are best able to estimate the qualities and character of a public man.

In 1841, the universal cry for a "change in the administration of the government," extended itself to Indiana, and the deluge of public sentiment in favor of General Harrison, permeated to its remotest aboundaries. A majority of 1,600 on the presidential ticket "was rolled up for 'Old Tip,' and yet Dr. Davis so stemmed the current as to be defeated but the state of the sentence of the House; and in 1842, by an almost unanimous appeal, no opposition having been nominated; he was persuaded to resume his seat. He declined on this occasion to permit his name to be presented in the contest for the speakership, in order that he might accede to the general wish of the leaning interests of the State, and accept the management of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The embarrassments and financial difficulties of Indiana, at this period, made the post one of the highest tresponsibility and trust, and demanded the resolution and energy belonging to a great crists. The signal capacity with which he met the surrounding difficulties, and fulfilled every duty connected with the station, has left an impression upon the State which will not readily be eradicated.

At the canvass of 1843 he was returned to Congress by a large majority, and placed at the head of a the Committee on Public Lands, one of the most important positions in the routine of legislation. In this situation, he gave evidence of eminent legal accument, which has always characterized his public

which has successful and the state of public estimation.

During the last summer he was re-elected to Congress by a majority of thres thousand, being one thousand five hundred over the highest party vote—a circumstance which speaks its own culogium betaculd pronounce.

At the democratic caucus for speaker, he received on the first ballot, more than double the number of votes given to all the contesting candidates, and was honored with the nomination without another ef-fort—a mark of approbation rarely conferred within

In this gradual elevation from one post of hor In this gradual elevation from one post of honor to another, he has always united the regard and respect of the people—he has never violated faith of any sort—he has always proved himself honest and upright—he has never shrunk from duty or responsibility, and zeal and industry have been among his leading qualifications. The early instructions which he received from an aged and respectable parent, who is still an active and eminent divine in Maryland, has given him a moral influence which few public men possess. Such is this man of the people, who has risen to the high office of speaker of the American Congress, by the effect of integrity, industry, and ability. It is an example worthy of emulation, for higher honors are yet in store for him unless all the omens are false.

NEW CLOAKINGS AND SPLENDID SILKS.—The subscriber has now ready for inspection (opened this morning) several cases of the most rare and beautiful silks ever offered in the District, consisting in part of—

3-4, 4-4, gold and brown changeable silks

3-4 rich satin-stripe maroon and London blue

3-4 blue-black satin ottoman and satin-stripe silks

Changeable plaid and colored satin stripe do

35 pieces assorted, ranging from 90c. to \$2 50

Heavy rich white satins, and red crape scarfs

white and black heavy Marcellines and Senshaw

silks

silks
Black, white, drab, pink, mode blue green, che
ry, purple, and high-colored plaid Florence silks
50 pieces assorted Cashmere and mousselins

aine
25 splendid Terkerri and Canton crape shawls
20 medium and low-price shawls for misses
10 pieces super and medium twilled and plaplaid and striped cloak-cloths for ladies
Lead plaid cloak-cloths for ladies in mourning
1 piece black French cloth, embroidered in blacfor ladies in mourning
50 rich French-worked collars, from 50 cents
82 50

52 50
10 pieces finest pure flannels, imported, cheap
Rich and heavy wide black silk fringes
Black watered moreen, for ladies' skirts
120 striped muslin, for curtains, 22 cents
150 dozen gloves and hosiery, assorted,

orices

Rich and beautiful floor oil-cloths, one yard wide

From the New York Evening Post THE FATE OF THE TARIFF. "Who spills the foremost foeman's life, That party conquers in the strife."

NUMBER 197.

ines we have quoted are part of a Highla augury in one of Scott's poema. We are dispose to apply them to the bottle which is about to k waged in Congress against the protective system. ance has already been broken in this fray on the

waged in Congress against the protective system. A lance has already been broken in this fray on the floor of Congress, and one of the veteran combatants of the protective system has been made to bite the ground. In the letters of cur Washington correspondent of to-day and yesterday, may be read a short account of the debate in which Stewart of Pennsylvania was floored by a backwoodsman.

From the backwoodsmen we confidently expect good service in this warfare during the present Congress. The time has been that they were caught by the specious common places of protection to American industry, independence of foreign nations, and so forth; but they now understand the real meaning of these phrases full as well as they who invented them. We look to the west for a reform of our commercial code.

Mean time we want to see what answer will be made to Mr. Johnson's short and easy method of obtaining all the benefits of a high tariff without the

Mean time we want to see what answer will be made to Mr. Johnson's short and easy method of obtaining all the benefits of a high tariff without the trouble of enacting and enforcing such a tariff. The manufacturers have only to enterinto an understanding with each other to reduce the prices of the articles they offer us, and we should have at once those law prices which they and their friends tell us are the sole object of the protective system. If they put their prices sufficiently low, they will have the entire possession of the market.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Pest.]

I omitted yesterday to notice the somewhat significant debate which aprung up in the House on the tariff question, between Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. It was altogether spontaneous, and, on the part of the democrats, entirely unexpected; and if the debate was unexpected, I am sure the part taken by one of the debaters at least, was a matter of equal surprise to the House.

Mr. Stewart is a man of good mind, has long been mounted on the tariff hobby, and has made himself familiar with the usual specious fallacies by which the restrictive system is sustained. He speaks often, and is very fond of obtuding this subject on the attention of the House; but whether he does so from motives of vanity, and because he deems himself irresistible on this topic, or whether it is because he really and honestly believes that he has got hold of the one idea which must eventually save the republic, provided it ever is saved, is matter of speculation. Nevertheless, whatever may be his motives, or whatever may impel him, he never suffers an opportunity to pass careless, whether it be apropos or malapropos, by which the advocates of protection, as well as its opponents, are sometimes very much annoyed. The debate of yesterday was a case in point. Nothing could have been more signal than the discomfiture which he received at the hands of the Tennessean. Mr. Johnson is a very quiet man, is a mechanic, not much accustomed to public speaking; and I presume he was the last person Mr. Stewart would have expected to encounter in debate in the House of Representatives, and certainly the very last man from whom he would have expected such an overthrow. Nothing could have been more ill-advised and inopportune than the debate which he brought on, and from which his friends were compelled to extricate him; and, at the same time, nothing could have been more signal than the discomfiture which he received at the hands of the Tennessean. Mr. Johnson is a very quiet man, is a mechanic, not much accustomed to public speaking; and I presume he was the last person Mr. Stewart would have expected to encounter in debate in the House of Representatives, and certainly the very last man from whom he would have expected such an overthrow.

It was so handsomely done, too, that the effect was almost irresistible. The turn so ingeniously given to the questions with which he prefaced his more elaborate arguments, was exceedingly fine; nor did Mr. Stewart recover from its effect during the remainder of the contest. You will recollect, he commenced by inquiring of Mr. Stewart whether he wished for "protection" for the purpose of increasing prices? to which Mr. Stewart replied, no: the The value and extend of the water receiver have a content of the will hereafter be shown.

The value and Editor of the Union:

LETTER IV.

To the Editor of the Union:

Size The valley of the Willamette is, in extent, variously estimated from 250 to 300 miles in length, and form 50 to 100 miles in width. The river, rising in the Cascade mountains, and stretching through in the Cascade mountains, and stretching the variously settimated from 250 to 300 miles in extent, vario

Pennsylvanians in general understood that they were besieging Congress to get the prices of their goods reduced: he thought that it was a simple operation which did not require the interposition of any legislative power—that every person was at liberty to reduce the price of his commodities to as low a rate as he pleased and proceeded in this steric theorem. duce the price of his commodities to as low a rate as he pleased: and proceeded in this strain through the hour allowed him for speaking. And if ever the utter absurdity of a position was satisfactorily de-monstrated, it was done on this occasion.

WALTER HARPER & CO. will open this day a full stock of the following new goods which have been selected with much care by ou purchaser in New York. Among which will be

RICH DRESS SILKS.

Extra rich satin-stripe chamelion, gay colors
Do damask-figured Albanian poult de sois
chamelion broche, light colors
Do wide ombre Ray Perkins, rich colors
Do wide chameleon Ispahans, choice com

satin du chine, we have the

following combination of colors:

Blue and gold

Maroon and black
Brown and orange
Blue and brown

Heavy 36-inch black satin Helenians, for dres

and cloaks
Heavy 36-inch statin, for dresses and cloaks
Do 18 and 28-inch black velour Ispahans. ustre Heavy black Italian Mantua and 28-inch Matt

Heavy black Italian Mantas and Crimson satin, for ilustring White, pink, blue, cherry, and crimson satin, for dresses and millinery Rich embroidered silks, light colors and white, for evening dresses and weddings Embroidered robes and fancy light evening dres

oods

Dotted Tarleton and Organdies

Pure white, pink, and blue Tarletons, &c.

Rich embroidered capes, collars, and handke Embroidered, reviere, hemstitch, and plain L. C

andkerchiefs
French cashmere d'Ecosse, latest styles, some of
hoice combination
French mousselines de laine, in great variety, all

Wide black and blue-black velvet, for mantillas Cherry, blue, crimson, drab, garnet, and elvet for dresses and milliners Super super black velvet shawls and scarfs Paris cloaking cloths, of rich figures, designe

ombinations
Second mourning do do do
Second mourning do do do
Black embroidered French cloths, for cloaks
Gold plaids, in great variety, for children
Rich Scotch plaids, for Indies' dresses
Lupin's best merinoes, mode colors and black.
RICH SHAWLS.

Rich Shawls.

Superior long and square Indoux Cashmer shawls, colors white, blue, red, mods, and black Printed Terkerri and Cashmere, sntirely new d signs, colors scarlet, white, blue, green, and mode Embroidered crape shawls and scarfs Alexander's best gloves, ladies' and gentlemen mourning goods, a complete assortment Unahrinkable fiannel, Archer's patent.

The above goods, together with a select assortment of house-furnishing articles, will be offered otherwise best terms. Purchasers are respectfully r quested to call.

Dec. 15—3tif

MEXICAN SCRIP FOR SALE.

A BOUT \$3,500 in Mexican scrip, bearing 8 per cent, interest per annum, and payable in seven teen quarterly instalments, seven of which are already due, for sale by the present holder, who is about to remove to Europe.

Offers received until the 25th of October, 1845 addressed to P., No. 292 Broadway, New York.

This is a good opportunity offered to capitalists to make a safe and profitable investment.

Oct. 7—tf

W M. H. GREEN'S FASHIONABLE HAIR
CUTTING AND EASY SHAVING SALOON, north side Pennsylvania avenue, one door
east of 13th street.
N. B.—Gentlemen who prefer shaving themselves,

WM. H. GREEN.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1845.

Your Union of Thursday was eagerly sought for in all quarters here on Friday and to-day, on account of the conclusion of the correspondence on the Oregon question, which it contained. The closing letter of Mr. Buchanan in reply to Mr. Richard Pakenham is; such an exposition of our rights, the Oregon question, which it contained. The closing letter of Mr. Buchanan in reply to Mr. Richard Pakenham is such an exposition of our rights, as must carry an irresistible conviction of the justice of these rights to the mind of every man, whether he is prejudiced against them or not. Most richly does this letter deserve the high compliment you have paid it. It will go far to preserve peace between the tree countries; for when it is read in Europe, and its clear and unanswerable vindication of our claim to trak whother of Oracoon is laid before the various governments of the Old World, England will refuse to go to war for a pretext based upon rights so feeble and unjust as hers, and will dread the condemnation that must be visited by the world at large upon any aggressive movement on her part, looking to that end. The clearness with which Mr. Buchanan's letter sustains our rights, the ponderous blows he deals upon the arguments of Mr. Pakenham, and the admirable segacity and courtesy with which he seizes upon the weak points of his adversary, and turns them against Great Britain, prove that that accomplished statesman understands this absorbing question thoroughly, and only wanted the occasion to show how unjust were those rumors which accused him of temporising and timidity on so vital a subject. The bold and manly American course of the President is ably and vigorously sustained by his Secretary of State.

Commodore Elliott was buried this afternoon with appropriate honors. The day was very cold; but there was a great turn out of officers of the navy, seamen, military, and citizens, for the purpose of accompanying the deceased captain to his final resting place.

The stock market is easier to-day. There is

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

hibiting at the Chestaut Street theatre, in this city, is a remarkable man. Some of his magic is wondrous indeed. When he first appears the stage is quite dark; but at the firing of a pistol, which he holds in his hand, all his candles (one or two hundred in number, are lighted at once. The effect is beautiful. Electricity is the agent employed. He is the most expert and thorough necromancer I ever saw, and has thus far been handsomely encouraged. A good deal is said about a war; but the spirit of the people is high. All hope it will not take place; but there is not a man, whig or democrat, with whom I have conversed, who fears such an issue call concur in the opinion that we have done all we can to promote peace, and that if Great Britain has no further proposition to make, none can come from us. The preparations of the English, in making steam-frigates, and other operations looking to this dread resort, do not alarm a people now over twenty millions strong, who defied Great Britain when they numbered but three. Our young men would seek the foremost posts of danger in the event of war; and the rendy wits of our people would soon make amends for any "want of preparations." The exigency would not only produce valiant officers and soldiers, but excellent fortifications. Who know how many Jacksons would rise, each with some plan of defence equal to the renowned bags of cotton? We are a great nation; and I rely much upon that "special Providence" which has heretofore given us victory in the hour of wo, to lead us safely and triumphantly through any ordeal that may be awaiting us.

THE OREGON COUNTRY.

be awaiting us.

maple, laurel, elder, yew, &c. The surface is varied, and the soil generally good, as will hereafter be shown.

The value and extent of the water-power, caused by the perpendicular fall of the river of thirty-eight feet at Oregon City, will be hereafter considered. The country, commencing at the falls and extending south for one hundred miles, is an admirable mixture of woodland and prairie—the woodland lessential and the prairie enlarging as we advance southwardly.

This district comprises four-fifths of the present attength of the American and French population; and, as will appear from an array of facts, well has the tiller and herdsman been rewarded for their toil and care, no people perhaps having, with so limited means, advanced their state so rapidly since the colonization of America. We will now turn our attention to the upper, and by far the most interesting, portion of this magnificent valley. Large numbers coming in with accounts so glowing, induced me to make a thorough exploration of that part of the country, and not only sweep around and approach the base of the mountains, but to ascend and penetrate into the region of perpetual amows, in the stupendous Cascade ridge, thence to explore the source of the Willamette, from whence returning to the settlement on the opposite side of the river, keeping near the Pacific ridge of the mountains, I discovered a singular depression in the mountains, which, leading from the heart and centre of the valley, to the Pacific, over a distance of not mere than fifty miles, presents a most eligible route for the construction of a railway, by keeping alongside the banks of the Ouge river, at the mouth of which stream there was discovered a safe and quiet little harbor, having at abb-tide an estimated depth of from nine to twelve

gee river, at the mouth of which stream there was discovered a safe and quiet little harbor, having at ebb-tide an estimated depth of from nine to twelve feet water over the bar.

Of this valley, and especially of the upper half of it, for uniformity of strength and depth of soil, for purity of water, and extent of water-privileges, for convenience of timber with prairie ground, for variety of lovely scenery, for middness and salubrity of climate, it is believed, saying nothing at present of its commercial advantages, the earth presents few equals.

ELIJAH WHITE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. 8145. GENERAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

T. L. SMITH, late Register of the Treasury, and 1 are, and late chief clerk of the Navy Department, have associated for the transaction of a general agency business at the seat of government of the United States, under the firm of T. L. & A. Tho. SMITH, and will attend to the prosecution and collection of claims in the several Executive Departments and before Congress; to the receipt of unclaimed dividends on the old funded debt and the new loans; to the refundment of moneys paid for duties under protest; to the settlement of public accounts; to claims under Indian and other treaties; to business connected with the French, Mexican, Neapolitan, and Spanish indemnities; to pre-emption and other land claims; to the procuring of patents for public lands, and for scientific and useful inventions; to the obtaining of pensions; to the purchase and sale of real estate, stocks, &c.; and to whatever business may require the aid of an agent or attorney.

The long experience of the members of this firm in their late official connexion with the government has made them familiar with the forms and modes of procedure required to be observed in the transaction of all kinds of public business. In addition to the advantages which they are thus enabled to offer, they pledge a prompt and faithful attention to all matters which may be intrusted to their care.

The charges will be regulated by the nature of the business. Letters must be post-paid.

This firm has been appointed the agents of the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London, whose capital is \$2,500,000, to effect life insurance. GENERAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

Office F street, near the Treasury Department, and opposite the banking-house of Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs.

Dec 11—1mif

JOHN EARLE, Jun., & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, No. 46 Washington street, Boston,

WOLLD respectfully inform their numerous
friends and the public generally, that they
have received a large supply of most elegant and
fashionable cloths, cassimeres, and other goods,
which they are prepared to make up in their usual
superior style, at short notice, and very low prices,
and forward to any part of the United States. The
sttention of

and forward to any part of the United States. The statention of MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, NAVY AND ARMY OFFICERS, and gentlemen in the employ of government, is particularly invited, to many of whom they are already known, and beg to render their grateful acknow ledgments for their long-continued patronage.

A liberal credit, as heretofore, will be given. They have appointed Ch. De Selding, No. 11, Todd's Buildings, Penn. Av. Washington, D. C., their agent, who is duly authorized to receive payments and orders, which will be promptly attended to.

Nov. 1—3tawtf

VOLUME 1.

CONSTITUTION.

ALGERNON SYDNEY.

As the condition of this great thoroughfare is of much interest to the citizens of Washington, at the public generally, we have procured the following report, in relation to it, from the chief engine of the work, and lay it before our readers:

ing report, in relation to it, from the chief engineer of the work, and lay it before our readers:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1, 1845.

Sin: I have the honor to inform you that since the date of my last annual report, the work of "paving and repairing" Pennsylvania avenue has been assentially completed from 15th street west to 6th street west, near Coleman's hotel. The paving was finished on the 21st of October, and all the laboring force employed by the United States (with the exception of one man) was discharged on the 29th of the same month.

During the month of November, the contractor for gravelling the centre portion of the roadway has been engaged in the execution of his contract, the completion of which has been retarded by the recent drought, which has prevented him from rolling the gravel. There is about one hundred cubic yards of clean white gravel deposited near the Washington canal basin, ready to be applied as a top-dressing as soon as the rolling can take place. It is thought, however, advisable to leave the remaining portion of the centre (which requires for completion about two inches of white gravel) in its present state till next spring, in the belief that, in the meantime, it will become thoroughly consoli-

Capt. Corps Top. Engineers.

United States Patent Office, December 4, 1845.

number of patents issued for designs
Respectfully,
H. H. SYLVESTER, Ch

for improvement in coal-stoves: patented 1st No-vember, 1845.

To Jordan L. Mott, of the city of New York,

To John White, of Marshall, Michigan, for im provement in writing-desks and table combined patented 18th July, 1845.

To Francis D. Parmelee, Akron, Ohio, for im

sylvania, for improvement in the mode of operating brakes for carriage-wheels: patented lst November, 1845.

To William Mills and Mahlon Hoar, of New Athens, Ohio, for improvement in fracture apparatus: patented 8th November, 1845.

To Russell Wildman, of Hartford, Connecticut, for improvement in hatters' kettles: patented 8th November, 1845.

To Moses Pierce, of Norwich, Connecticut, for improvement in bleaching apparatus: patented 8th November, 1845.

To Daniel Harrington, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for improvement in the manner of constructing the inkstand: patented 2d September, 1845.

To Nathan Buttrick, jr., of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, for improvement in machinery for making lead pipes: patented 8th November, 1845.

To John B. Chollar, Eber Jones, and Peter Low, of Troy, New York, for improvement in cookingstoves: patented 8th November, 1845.

To John Wilson Baker and William Willshire Riley, of Columbus, Ohio, for improvement in instruments for extracting teeth: patented 8th Nov., 1845.

To Almon Downs, of St. Clair, Michigan, for improvement in sash machinery: patented 8th Nov., 1845.

To Almon Downs, of St. Clair, Michigan, for improvement in sash machinery: patented 8th Nov., 1845.

To John Ball, of Greentown, Ohio, for improvement in ploughs: patented 8th Nov., 1845.

To Joseph Johnston, of Wilmington, Delaware, for improvement in smut machines: patented 9th September, 1845.

To David B. Rogers, of Stafford, New York, for improvement in dies for cutting and forming cultivator texth: patented 8th Nov., 1845.

To Thaddeus Hyatt, of New York, for improvement in vault covers: patented 19th Nov., 1845.

To John Miner and Silas Merrick, of Fallstown, Pennsylvania, for improvement in machinery for

To Marinaduke Osborne, of New York, for improvement in the mode of forming hat-bodies: par ented 18th Nov., 1845.

To Leví B. Thyng, of Lowell, Massachusetts, for improvement in hanging car-bodies: patented 17th May, 1845.

To John Tatham and David Cheetham, of Rochall Escaled for interesting the control of the control

To James Bogardus, of New York, for improve

ment in shurring machines: patented 21st May, 1845.

To John Plant, of Washington city, D. C., for improvement in curing smoky chimneys: patented 21st November, 1845.

To James Bogardus, of New York, for improvement in machines for cutting India rubber into shreds: patented 21st May, 1845.

To Alexander Anderson, of Paterson, New Jersey, for improvement in the mode of steadying the live spindle: patented 21st May, 1845.

To Wom. F. Senior, of New York, for improvement in the construction of bottoms for piano fortes: patented 21st November, 1845.

To Joseph E. Andrews, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in planing machines: patented 21st November in patented 21st November.

rovement in planing machines: patented 21st No-ember, 1845. To Eli C. Robinson, of Troy, New York, for im-rovement in cooking-stoves: patented 30th August,

S45.
To Nathaniel Rider, of Worcester, Mass., for improvement in bridges: patented 26th November 1845.
To George Faber, of Canton, Ohio, for a magnet water-gauge for boilers: patented 26th November

rovement in shipping and unshipping propellers; atented 26th November, 1845. To Grey Utley, of Chapel Hill, N. C., for im-rovement in washing-machines: patented 26th No-

26th November, 1845.

To Abraham A. Bogardus, of Newburgh, New York, for improvement in tailors' measures: patented 29th November, 1845.

To William Butcher of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for improvement in the ash-pit of stoves: patented 29th November, 1845.

DESIGNS PATENTED.

To Calvin Fulton, of Rochester, New York, for design for stove-plate, (having assigned his right, title, and interest in said design to John M. French:) patented 1st November, 1845.

To Ezra Ripley, Troy, New York, for design for stoves, (having assigned his right, title, and interest in said design to Peter Low, John B. Chollar, and Eber Jones, of West Troy:) patented 12th November, 1845.

C. GAUTIER, CONFECTIONER,

50 quarter-kegs grapes 100 boxes best raisins, in whole, half, and

with cake, ice-cream, charlotte russe, jellies of all flavors, and fruit pyramids—all in the best style, and

N IGHT SALES AT AUCTION.—WM. B
LEWIS, having been solicited by many of
his friends to hold night sales during the winter season, informs them that he is now prepared to receive
fancy articles, books, &c. suitable for such sales.
He will pay particular attention to all consignments,
and pledges himself to the utmost of his ability to
give satisfaction. All goods intended for these sales
must be without limit.

The first sale will be held on Thursday evening,
the 18th instant, commencing at 7 o'clock, at the
store on Pennsylvania avenue, between 11th and
12th streets; when will be sold 300 volumes of
books, with a variety of fancy and staple goods,
jewellery, clothing, &c.

B. HOMANS,

B. HOMANS,